

Pathologic assessment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the gallbladder mucosa of patients with chronic cholecystitis

Background and objective: *related findings with helicobacter pylori infection in biliary tracts predicts that stomach is not the only part of human body that H.P exists in. until now only few studies have shown Chronic Cholecystitis features with H.P infection .the aim of this study is to find if there is any relationship between H.P infection and presence of premalignant lesions in gallbladder mucus.*

Methods: *120 patients who had chronic cholecystitis and were compatible with our inclusion criteria selected with convenience sampling. Two biopsy specimens were taken from gallbladder tissue for investigating helicobacter pylori DNA with PCR method and other remaining parts evaluated pathologically for premalignant changes. For each patient Data from pathologic evaluation and PCR analysis outcomes were registered in his medical record and interpreted by SPSS software. For all statistical analyses, significance levels were set at $p < 0.05$.*

Results : *H.P DNA detected in 25.8 percent of patient who undergo cholecystectomy. Generally premalignant lesions were more in H.P positive gallbladder (12.9 percent versus 9percent) but the results were not statistically significant. ($p=0.505$).the incidence of dysplasia was 5 percent and for intestinal metaplasia it was 4.2percent.the p value in both was $p=1.0$ which was not significant.*

Conclusion : *the outcomes revealed that H.P infection is prevalent in gallbladder mucus of patient with chronic cholecystitis but there was no statistically significant relationship between H.P infection and presence of premalignant lesions in gallbladder.*

Keywords: *Biliarycolic, chroniccholecystitis, Helicobacterpylori, gallbladder, methaplasia, dysplasia*